

## Two New Species of Trichoptera from North Eastern Anatolia

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### Abstract

Two new species of Trichoptera from north eastern Anatolia are described and figured from the adult male: *Wormaldia hemsinensis* spec. nov. and *Plectrocnemia rizeiensis* spec. nov. The adult female of *Cerasma cornuta* McL. is also described for the first time.

### *Wormaldia hemsinensis* spec. nov.

Body antennae, palps and legs brown; wings pale brown. Length of the anterior wing of male, 4.5–5.5 mm.

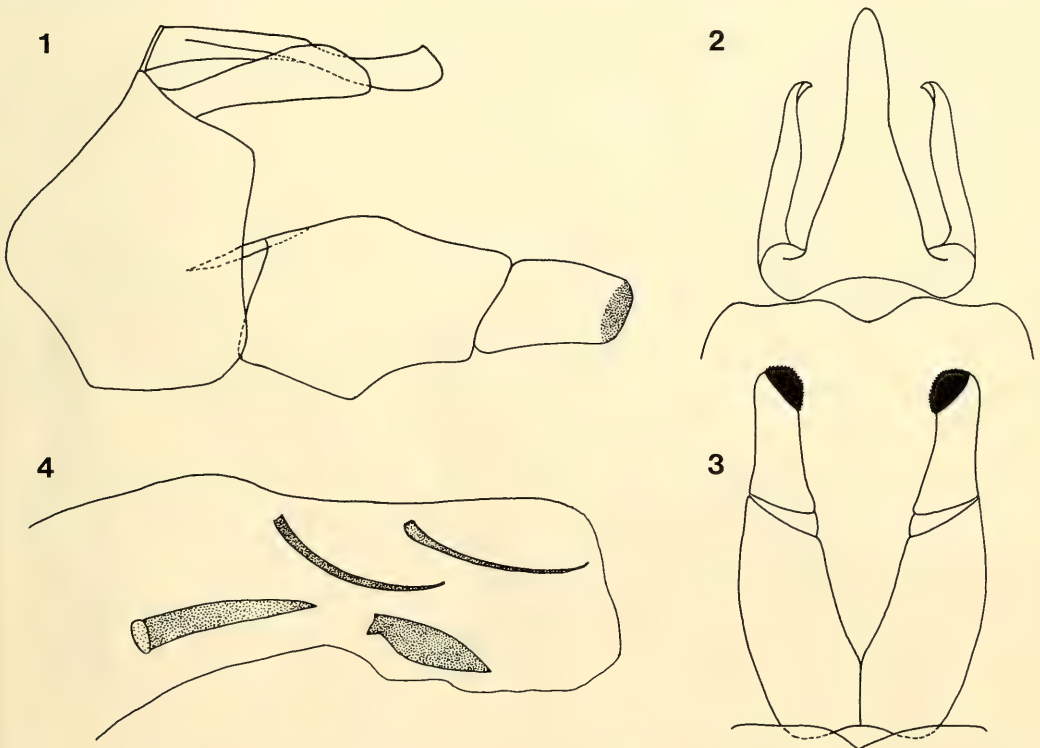


Fig. 1–4: *Wormaldia hemsinensis* spec. nov., Male genitalia: 1, lateral; 2, dorsal; 3, inferior appendages, ventral; 4, aedeagus, lateral.

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Male genitalia (Figs. 1–4): Apical margin of tergite 8 slightly indented medially. Dorsally, segment 10 elongate, narrow; laterally its dorsal margin slightly excised, forming an acute triangular hood before the apex. Cerci shorter than segment 10, slender basally, gradually expandet to an obliquely truncate apex. Basal segment of the inferior appendages broad; its ventral edge expanded ventrally like a triangle. Second segment short and narrow; laterally its apical margin smoothly truncated; ventrally its inner surface with a small and rounded area covered with spicules. Aedeagus with 4 inner spines; 2 are thin an parallel to each other, 2 are ventrally long and thick.

The female is unknown.

Holotype ♂: Turkey, Rize, Ayder, Kaler, 1900 m, 17. 7. 1984. Paratypes: Rize, Çat-Elevit arası, Lakubar 1440 m, 15. 7. 1984. 2 ♂♂; Rize Çamlıhemşin, Tozkoparan, 820 m, 15. 7. 1984. 1 ♂ leg. and coll. F. Sipahiler.

*Wormaldia hemsinensis* spec. nov. belongs to the *occipitalis* group of the genus *Wormaldia* and it is related to *W. charalambi* Mal. and *W. vargai* Mal. (MALICKY, 1980, 1981). Diagnostic differences are seen in the shape of the inferior appendages.

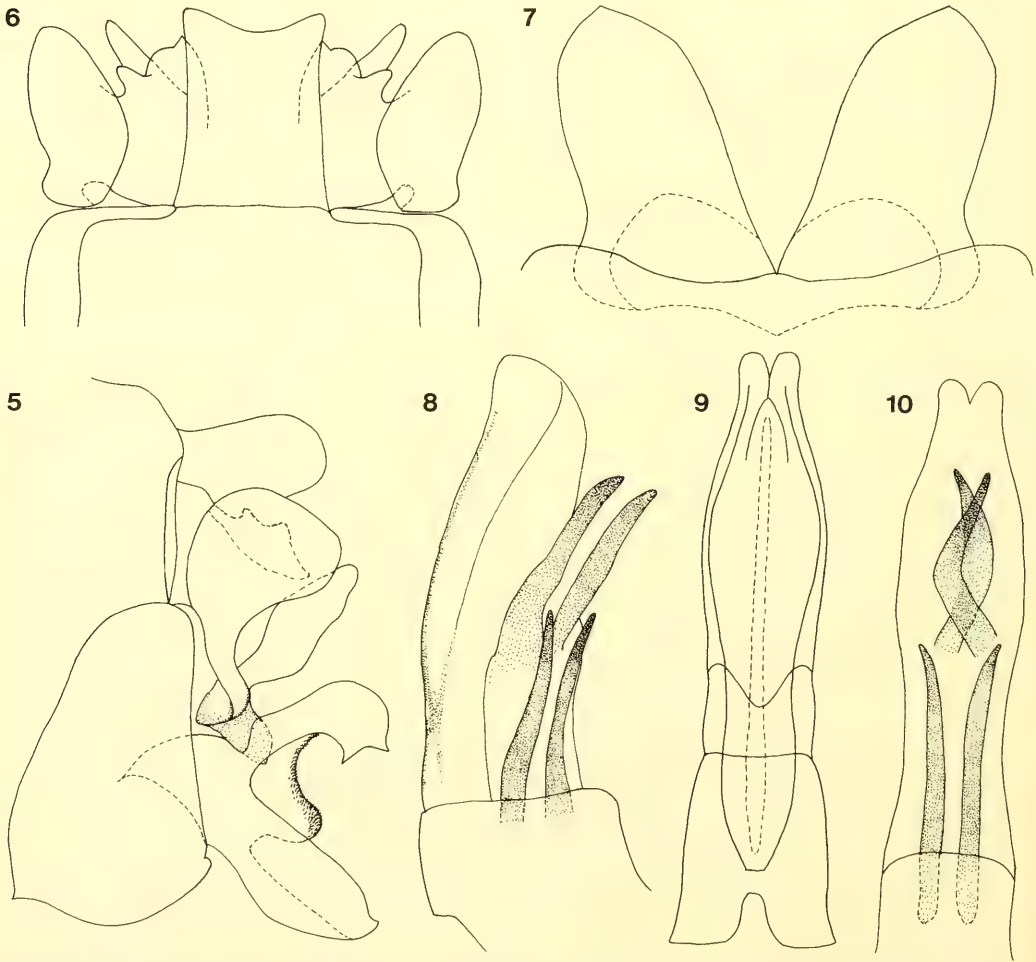


Fig. 5–10: *Plectrocnemia rizeiensis* spec. nov., Male genitalia: 5, lateral; 6, dorsal; 7, inferior appendages, ventral; 8, aedeagus, lateral; 9, dorsal; 10, ventral.

*Plectrocnemia rizeiensis* spec. nov.

Antennae, palps, legs, and wings pale brown, veins and dorsal parts of the thorax brown. Length of the anterior wing of male, 9.5–10 mm.

Male genitalia (Figs. 5–10): Ventral part of segment 9 broad, laterally its anterior margin gradually narrowed dorsally; upper part of segment 9 very narrow. Segment 10 rounded apically if viewed laterally; dorsally its apical margin somewhat arcuated. Outer parts of the preanal appendages broad, dorsally concave within; in dorsal view the apical margin of the inner part appears as two lobes, one is small and near the outer part; the other is large, rounded, and forms an acute projection at the tip. Beneath the preanal appendages are two projections which are finger-shaped dorsally. In lateral aspect they are broad and directed upwards. The basal parts of these projections are medially close to each other if viewed caudally. Their tips are triangular and directed laterally. The lower parts of the inferior appendages are broad and acute at the tips. The upper parts are long and laterally curved downwards. The ventral margin protrudes as two sharp and triangular projections. The inner side of the inferior appendages forms a big tubercle in the middle. The aedeagus is composed of two branches. Dorsally, the dorsal branch forms two rounded lobes. The ventral branch bears two pairs of spines: The basal pairs are longer than the others and they are nearly parallel; the second pairs of spines are curved.

The female is unknown.

Holotype ♂: Turkey, Rize, İkizdere, Aşağı Vice Köyü, 19. 7. 1984. Paratype ♂: Rize, İkizdere, Çamlıhemşin? Çat, 1250 m, (in light) 13. 7. 1984 leg. and coll. F. Siphiler.

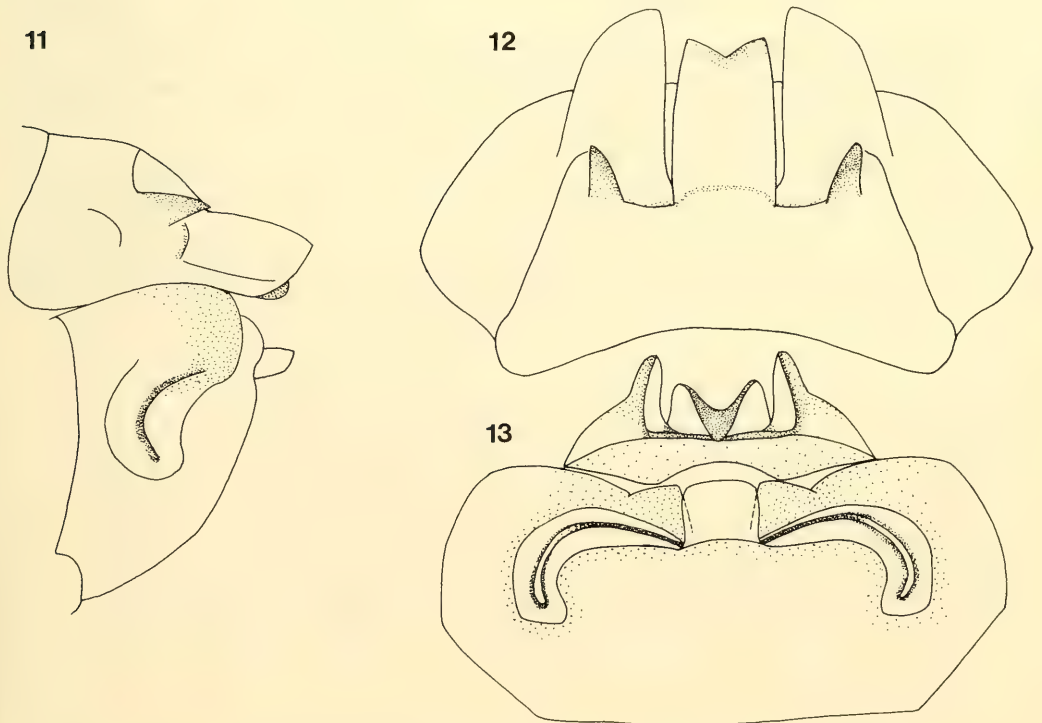


Fig. 11–13: *Cerasma cornuta* McL.; Female genitalia: 11, lateral; 12, dorsal; 13, ventral.

This new species is well characterised by the shape of the inferior and preanal appendages. It is somewhat related with *P. brevis* McL. and *P. kydon* Mal. (MALICKY, 1983:83), but the differences of the genitalia, especially the inferior appendages, preanal appendages and the aedeagus distinguish this new species.

### *Cerasma cornuta* McLachlan, 1876

The male of this species has been figured recently (SİPAHİLER & MALICKY, 1987). Here I give a short description of the female which was formerly unknown. Both female and males were collected from the same locality. In the forewings of the male, the area between the costa and radius is covered with dense, thickened hairs and there are a lot of short, black hairs on the media. In the female, the forewings are without thickened hairs. Length of the anterior wing of female, 14.5 mm.

Female genitalia (Fig. 11–13): General structure resembles the other female genitalia of the family Sericostomatidae. Ventrally, the median lobe of segment 9 is rather large; each side of this lobe has strongly sclerotized bands which are thin and curved downwards.

Material: Turkey, Rize, Çamlıhemşin, Aşağı Vice Köyü 16. 7. 1984 (in light), 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ leg. and coll. F. Sipahiler.

### References

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